





TO ADVERTISERS.

Transit advertisements must be paid for in advance before insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

The Union Bill.

The rumour that the Union Bill has passed the House of Lords and received the Royal assent is, we fear, too true, and our people must begin to nerve themselves to meet boldly and unflinchingly the very worst state of affairs that it is possible for British colonists to endure. We say the very worst, because we fear that the clause which gave our Legislature the alternative of accepting or rejecting the measure, has been struck out; and because we have it on excellent authority that Governor Seymour—having failed to procure the Jamaica Governorship, for which he was an applicant—is now on his way out to take charge of the united Colonies. How much of justice and liberality may be expected by Vancouver Island at the hands of this gentleman, will be understood by those who have perused his remarkable despatches to the Home Government and noted the statements which they contain. Writing as a Governor who wished to rule over us—to meet our people socially—to come in contact with us officially—and to meet us on common ground, prepared to work for the advancement and perpetuation of British interests on the North Pacific, we are at a loss to understand how Mr Seymour could have ventured to trace his autograph beneath a tissue of statements so palpably untrue as his despatches to Mr Cardwell. Policy, it is not principle, would have dictated a totally different course; but Mr Seymour appears to possess neither the one quality nor the other, and a greater misfortune could not have befallen Vancouver Island than to have such a man sent to rule over us. We have been astonished to hear some very intelligent people exclaim: "matters cannot be worse than they are at present;" but these people talk without due consideration. In the first place, Vancouver Island has a debt of only \$300,000, while British Columbia owes upwards of \$1,200,000. The interest on the combined debt would be fully \$100,000 per annum, or nearly one-half of the entire estimated revenue of this Colony for the current year, and this load of debt and interest we would have to shoulder, give up the capital, and consent to a rival port of entry at New Westminster. It is true that goods shipped at Victoria would escape detention by the Customs' authorities at New Westminster; but that would be but a small item when compared with the actual disadvantages, delay and expense, of having to steam across the Straits every time one wished to lay a case before the Governor. Nor would the proposition for a Lieutenant Governor, to reside at Victoria, mend matters, for there would be then, as now, two staffs of officials to maintain and all the delay and annoyance consequent upon the reference of public business to the chief office at New Westminster, and the delay of several days in awaiting an answer. The terms proposed in the bill are humiliating and ruinous for Vancouver Island, and are such that, if we are to have any voice in the matter, we cannot accept without committing an act of political suicide. Even if the terms were the most favorable, the known hostility of Mr Seymour to everything Van. couverian, would preclude their acceptance. With a new man for Governor—one totally devoid of self-interest or prejudice—we might be sure that the natural advantages of a commercial entrepot, and as a location for the capital, would exert an influence that could not be successfully resisted for any length of time. But with a Governor naturally prejudiced against us as a people, and interested in the real estate and town lots of the sister Colony, cur' natural advantages will be ignored and our well grounded complaints disregarded. As for Union itself, we are strongly in favor of it, but only upon a basis that would be fair and equitable to both sections—A Union with one set of officials, one Legislature; each section to fund and provide for the payment of the indebtedness incurred before Union, by a small annual tax on real and personal property, until the whole is cleared off; the location of the capital, and the manner of raising a revenue to be determined by the people's representatives—and, above all things, anybody but Mr Seymour as Governor. On a basis somewhat similar to the above, we believe Union would be acceptable to the people of both Colonies. With the terms of the Bill, which we have every reason to believe has become law, no one outside of New Westminster is satisfied; in fact, it is a

piece of heartless special legislation—concocted in London by Governor Seymour and Colonel Moody, and designed to build up the capital of British Columbia at the expense of the commercial depot of the North Pacific. We do not say that its passage will ruin Victoria. All the Seymours and the Moodys in London could not keep this town from eventually becoming a great centre of commerce. Nature has looked after our interests in that respect. But we do say, that its effects will be felt a long time—that it will increase the depression now prevailing—will weaken public confidence in the permanency of the City; and set us back several years. All this it will effect without materially benefiting New Westminster, which must always remain a place of secondary importance. For the reasons set forth above we oppose the Union of the Colony with British Columbia on the basis proposed in the Bill; and we have no hesitation in adding that even were the Bill much more favorable in its tendency, Mr Seymour would not be acceptable to the people of either Colony.

Complimentary Dinner.

The complimentary dinner to Mr Simon Reinhart, on the eve of his departure from the Colony, at the French Hotel, was one of the most interesting affairs of the kind that it has been our lot to attend during a long residence in this Colony. About forty gentlemen sat down, at 8 o'clock, to a sumptuous repast, and the enjoyment, which was unalloyed, was continued until a late hour. Robt. Burnaby, Esq., presided, supported by James David and David Leneveu, Esqs., as Vice Presidents. On the right of the President sat Mr Reinhart (the guest of the evening), Capt White, of the U.S.S. Lincoln, and Messrs J. Wilkie, C. O. Pendergast, E. Graciani, F. Weissenburger, J. P. Couch, J. Boscowitz, P. M. Baekus, B. Barnett, E. Marvin, and N. I. Neustadt. On the left of the President sat Messrs D. B. Ring, J. G. Shephard, Henry Nathan, J. Weil, Mr. Greenbaum, J. Lowie, Emil Suro, M. Spornberg, O. Gillingham, J. A. McCrea, and T. L. Stahlbohm. Letters of apology were read from the U.S. Consul, Capt Coode, of H.M.S. Sulej, and Capt Franklin, of the U.S. war steamer Saginaw, expressing their deep regret that previous engagements prevented their attendance to do honor to a citizen and merchant so universally respected as Mr Reinhart.

The President then proposed the health of "the Queen," and "the President of the United States," which were received with cheers and national airs. Mr David proposed the health of Governor Kennedy, who from the despatches lately published, had shown himself a true friend to the Colony, and a withal free-trade man, (applause) [Music—Governor's March.] The President proposed the health of "Our Guest," who had been with the Colony through all its ups and downs, and had ever been foremost in enterprise, business and charity. The guest was going to join his vrow in Fatherland, and the President hoped he would safely reach his destination, and bring back with him 100,000 men. He wished Mr Reinhart all the happiness it was possible for a mortal to enjoy—bon voyage, and a speedy return. [The oast was drank with three times three. ic—"He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr Reinhart, in rising, responded, was received with applause. He said he found much difficulty in responding to the toast, and wished that he had the ability of an orator to reply in suitable terms. He regretted that he was about to leave so many kind friends behind him, and hoped that on his return he would find the Colony as prosperous as Mr Seymour represented British Columbia to be in his despatches, (laughter and applause) He looked upon Victoria as his home, and expected soon to return and settle down in the Colony of his choice. [Cheers.]

Vice-President Leneveu proposed "The Armies and Navies of Great Britain and the United States." The proposer hoped that the good feeling now existing between these two arms of defence would endure forever. (Cheers.)

Musio—"Red, White and Blue."

Capt. White, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln, said he was out of his element in responding to a toast. The armies and navies of Great Britain and the United States combined could conquer the world; but as his battery only consisted of small howitzers he must beg to be excused from further service in the talking line.

Capt. Lang responded, and in allusion to the Rifle Corps, said he hoped that the volunteers of Great Britain would never be called on to do fighting, but if they were he trusted they would strive to emulate the example of their brethren on the American continent. (Applause.)

Vice-President Leneveu proposed "The Bench and Bar," coupling therewith the name of Mr D. B. Ring. Mr Ring said he took it that the toast was intended as a compliment to the Bench and Bar of the whole world. He paid a flattering tribute to the purity of the bench and the bar—who were actuated by feelings of liberality and justice without respect to persons. [Three cheers were given for the "Bench and Bar."]

Mr Gillingham proposed—"England and America—one blood, and representing the same civilization." He hailed himself, gladly, of the opportunity of responding to a toast that brought in connection the names of England and America. He would be derelict of his duty, and ungrateful for the happiness he had experienced here during the past eight years, were he to decline to propose a toast that so completely spoke the sentiment of his heart. [Three cheers were given for the subject and the proposer.]

Capt. Lang said it was a hard thing to respond to this toast, because when we came to talk on a subject that held to be true, there was no occasion for long words. [Applause.] Between England, the great mother,

and America, the great daughter, there could never be any serious difficulty. There might be diplomatic misunderstandings; but there was a deep feeling of fealty and attachment among the people. England and America forever! long might the two nations go on side by side, carrying the banner of civilization into the remotest quarters of the globe. (Cheers.)

Mr Neustadt proposed the "Health of the Ladies." His knowledge of the fair sex was so limited that he could not venture upon any extended remarks. (Great laughter.) He would merely propose the health of the dear creatures and called on Mr Graciani and Mr Pendergast for a response.

Mr Graciani could say nothing at all about the ladies, because he was an old bachelor; he wondered why he was called on to respond, when Mr Pendergast was present.

Mr Pendergast felt glad of the opportunity to say one word in behalf of the Ladies; the guest of the evening was about to meet Mrs Reinhart, (applause)—a lady for whom all present experienced a feeling of respect. He would propose the health of Mrs Reinhart. The toast was drunk with three times three, and after a brief and appropriate response from Mr Reinhart, volunteer toasts commenced, and with song and sentiment the remainder of the evening was passed. At the conclusion of the repast, the guest was escorted to his dwelling, and loudly cheered. Mr Reinhart will leave on the mail steamer to-day for Europe.

The Fire Department.

The Board of Delegates of the Fire Department, last evening met the Committees from the several Companies and resumed the consideration of the present condition of the Department.

The Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency to obtain a guarantee that the sums now due, and those required for the Department for the future, would be placed on the Estimates, reported that His Excellency, who had received them most courteously, informed them that he could not possibly give such a guarantee; as in the event of Union of the Colonies, which might soon take place, he might possibly not remain here, and his successor would not be bound by any obligation he might enter into. As regarded any present assistance, the Legislature had bound him hand and foot, or to use their own words, so completely hedged him in, that he was unable, though a warm friend of the department, to grant assistance. His advice was to apply to the City Council for aid, who he thought had the power to levy a rate if they chose to exercise it, and would, he believed, from what had fallen from the Chief Justice, in the Council, be sustained by the Court.

The report was received, and on motion, the reply to the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 31st ult., and resolutions 3 and 4 adopted at last meeting were reconsidered, and unanimously rescinded.

It was then agreed, on motion of Mr Foreman J. C. Keenan, that the same Committee wait upon the several Insurance Agents requesting their aid for the present support of the Fire Department, assuring them that unless that aid was received the Department would be compelled to declare themselves out of service for want of funds to meet current expenses.

On motion of Mr Secretary E. C. Holden, it was further agreed that a memorial be prepared for presentation to the Mayor and Council, praying that a by-law be passed under the Incorporation Act, to levy a rate for maintaining the Fire Department.

Committee adjourned subject to call of President, and Board resumed business, received new Delegates, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: S. L. Kelly, President; E. C. Holden, Secretary; John Gladstone, Treasurer; being one from each company.

Treasurer reported all funds exhausted, and nothing in hand to pay steward's salary.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to apply to the several companies to advance funds from private sources for payment of steward's salary, he being in want thereof, and Board adjourned.

Execution of Twenty-one Sergeants at Madrid—Shocking Scene.

A Madrid letter in the Temps gives the following terrible narrative of the execution of the sergeants in this city. I could have wished to write this letter in a cheerful strain, but find it impossible. I remember that at a certain time military executions were very frequent in Spain, and the Charivari used to sum up its news from that country by conjuring the verb fusiller. The tradition says me to be still respected, and the logic of revolution appears destined to remain eternally the same. At noon, two days back, 21 young fellows of the army engaged in the late insurrection, almost all of handsome appearance, were taken out of the prison, and all being tied together two by two, were placed in carriages with the windows down, and escorted by a numerous body of troops to the place of execution, a spot selected in the vacant ground between the Salamanca Palace and the Champs-Élysées. One of my friends has five houses built not a hundred paces from the spot; the masonry and scaffolding are in course of erection, and afforded excellent positions for viewing the scene. There was a preliminary ceremony of military degradation; a promenade under the flag; then a discourse, which I could not hear, but which lasted two hours, during which time these unfortunate men must have already suffered a thousand deaths. An enormous crowd which had followed the procession was kept at a distance by the troops. At last the 21 victims were ranged in file, at about a yard's distance from a low clay wall, with their backs to the soldiers, and then the discharge took place. Nearly all of them fell. At that moment the Hermanos de la Caridad, or brothers of Charity, rushed forward to save at least a few, but were repulsed by the troops, and the firing recommenced, and continued. The firing went on, and more than two hundred shots were fired. What a sight!

I saw one man raise himself three times and falling again on his knees with his arms extended in a direction from which a piercing voice was heard to shriek in the midst of the massacre "Frederico! Frederico!" The soldiers then approached the corpses, turned some of them over with their feet, and still perceiving some signs of life here and there, discharged a last shot point blank. All was then over. The bodies were thrown upon tumbrils, and the regiments filed off, some to an altar of the *Norma*; some to one of the *Colonnades*. Thirty more are to be shot in a day or two, soldiers also; the rest will come after. Let us hope the Queen will show some compassion.

SCENES ON THE *NORMA*.—Before leaving Cairo the English ladies were invited to spend an evening in the royal harem, and accordingly at eight o'clock found themselves in a beautiful garden, with fountains, lit by a multitude of variegated lamps, and conducted by black eunuchs through trellis-covered walks to a large marble-paved hall, where about forty Circassian slaves met them and escorted them to a saloon fitted up with divans, at the end of which reclined the pasha's wives. One of them was singularly beautiful, and exquisitely dressed in pink velvet and ermine, with priceless jewels. Another very fine figure was that of the mother, a venerable old princess, looking exactly like a Rembrandt just come out of its frame. Great respect was paid to her, and when she came in every one rose. The guests being seated, or rather squatted, on the divan, each was supplied with long pipes, coffee in exquisite jewelled cups, and sweetmeats, and a damask was played without intermission, the whole night. The Circassian slaves, with folded hands and downcast eyes, stood before their mistresses to supply their wants: Some of them were very pretty, and dressed with great richness and taste. Then began a concert of Turkish instruments, which sounded unpleasant to English ears, followed by a dance, which was played most prettily; but this again followed by a play, in which half the female slaves were dressed up as men, and the coarseness of which it is impossible to describe. The wife of the foreign minister kindly acted as interpreter for the English ladies, and through her means some kind of conversation was kept up. But the ignorance of the ladies in the harem is unbelievable. They can neither read nor write, their whole day is employed in dressing, bathing, eating, drinking and smoking. The soiree lasted till two in the morning, when the royalty withdrew, and the English ladies returned home, feeling the whole time as if they had been through a play acted from a scene of the "Arabian Nights," so difficult was it to realize that such a way of existence was possible in the present century. The Sunday before they left, curiosity led them after mass to witness the gorgeous ceremonial of the Coptic Church. The men sat on the ground with bare feet; the women in galleries above the dome, behind screens. The Patriarch—who calls himself the successor of St. Mark, and as the leader of a sect whose opinions are almost identical with those condemned by the Council of Chalcedon as the Eutychian heresy—was gorgeously attired in a chasuble of green and gold, with a silver cross in one hand, St. George and the Dragon being carved on the top, and in the other a beautiful gold crucifix, richly jewelled, wrapped in a gold-coloured handkerchief, which every one stooped to kiss. After the reading of the Gospel and the Creed, the people joined with great fervor in the Litany; and began the conservation of the sacred Species, which lasted a very long time. The Holy Eucharist was given in a spoon to each communicant, the bread being dipped in the wine, and the Patriarch laying his hand on the forehead of each person while he gave the blessing. At the same time, blessed bread stamped with a cross, and with the name of Christ, was handed round to the rest of the congregation, like the *paschal lamb* in village churches in France. The Pope boasted that there has never been the slightest alteration in their religious rites since the fourth century, and they are undoubtedly the only descendants of the ancient Egyptians.—*The Month*.

Writing Papers & Envelopes?

Blank Books; Memo-randum and Pass Books; Penny's Metallic Note; Faber's Lead Pencils; Arnold's Fluid, Faber's Drawing Pencils; Arnold's Copying Ink; Faber's Gela; Lewis' Arnold's Gela; Rogers' Pocket Cutlery and Solisore; Windsor's Newton's Water and Oil Colors; Mann's Press Copying Book; Scrap Books; Rockwell's Invoice and Letter File; Exhibition Price Wax; Whym's Drawing Paper; Tracing Paper and Cloth; Endless and Mounted Drawing Paper; Great Mogul Playing Cards; Bristol Board; Printing and Wrapping Paper; Tissue and Fancy Papers; Blotting Paper.

Elastic Bands; Mucilage; Newspaper Files; Law-yer's Tape; Note, Draft, Order and Receipt Books; Bills of Exchange; Bills of Lading; Bills Payable and Receivable Books; Blank Legal and Shipping Forms, and other innumerable articles.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

Lowe Brothers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL IMPORTERS,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA

Agents for the Home and Colonial Assurance Co. (limited), Fire and Life

Agents for the Union Insurance Co. San Francisco, Marine.

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL

Stock, \$750,000.

For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits &c. For information, rates of Premium, &c. Apply to

J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agents, Wharf Street, Victoria.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1833. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000

Annual Revenue £500,000

Subsisting Assurance £14,115,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC THE COM- modious and commodious Moderate Pre- miums, Liberal Participation in Profits, and great freedom in respect of residence and travel, and has powers under special Act of Parliament to discharge claims in event of assured dying abroad.

Proprietors and every information can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who has power to accept risks.

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

Agent for British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Phoenix Fire Assurance

COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.

Established 1783.

For insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Less or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH

its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the public may be estimated from the fact that since its es- tablishment, it has paid more than Eight Millions Sterling in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Office is unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested capital of the Company the vast fortunes of numerous proprietors, composed of some of the most opulent merchants and others in the United Kingdom. Annual and short time insurances are effected upon all kinds of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia on the most favorable terms.

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Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, J. ROBERTSON STEWART, V.I.

THE BRITISH MARQUE

"MACKAY,"

At British Lloyd's, built in 1864, 284 tons register. Highest master, now due at the port of Victoria, V.I., is open for charter. She has large portholes and a good sailer. A choice cargo of best Coast of South America would be preferred. Apply to

JANION, GREEN & RHODES, Agents for the above vessel, at the Telephone Office, V.I., 10th Sept., 1866.

Sooke Copper Mining Co's (Limited)

Notice.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders in the above named Company, will be held Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m. in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce. The object of the Meeting, is to consider the resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily, pursuant to the special general meet- ing held on the 29th June last.

By order, A. F. MAIN, Secretary.

Victoria, V.I., 1st September, 1866.

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POSTPONEMENT.

THE ABOVE MEETING, ADVERTISED FOR this day, is hereby postponed on account of the storm until Monday, the 17th inst., at the same hour and place.

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Sept 14, 1866.

During the Continuance of the Warm Weather,

ICE CREAM

Will be Served by

A. W. PIPER

Government st., opp'the Theatre.

WANTED

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WISH to procure Room (furnished or unfurnished) and board, with a family in which there are no other board- ers, for the purpose of transacting business. The man- ners, "No. 10," COLONIST & CHRONICLE OFFICE.

\$5 REWARD.

LOST A GOLD WATCH KEVIN VOLIN of a Watch, whoever will bring the same to R. Watson's Jewellery Store, will receive the above reward.

Sept 14, 1866.

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STATIONERY,

Ex Recent Arrivals.

Stationers' Smallwares

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With all the Modern Improvements!

—COMPRISING—

COPYING AND SEAL PRESSES,

Damping Boxes, Pen Cases, Inkstands; sorted Paper Clips and Weights; Cash and Desk Boxes; Writing Desks, Cases and Folios; Gillett's Steel Pens; Backgammon and Cribbage Boards; Chess Boards; Dominoes; Dice; Date Calendars; Post Office Stamps; Ivory, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, Ivory Paper Folders and Tablets; Artists' Materials; Mathematical Instruments; Porcelain Slates; Pocket Compasses; Spring Tape Measures; Keyed Machines; Ladies' Companions; In- delible Ink, &c.

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## Insurance

## ROYAL INSURANCE

**COMPANY.**  
**FIRE AND LIFE.**  
**CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS**  
**RESE RE TO MEET LOSSES**

**FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!**

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CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M  
DOVE, Manager.

**THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST**  
income for Fire and Life Premiums of any company  
in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and  
British Columbia, return the particular thanks to the  
public for their promptness of Royal since the opening  
of the agency, and also the Victoria Fire Company for

their valuable services.

**The Fire Branch.**

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

**Life Branch.**

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the rate to the English standard.

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Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia  
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THE OLDEST MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
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INSURES HULLS, CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSION, PROFITS, &c., to and from all ports.

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**CHARLES W. WALLACE, Agent,**  
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# Oppenheimer & Co.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION  
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British Columbia,  
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FRASER RIVER

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OPENHEIMER & CO. BEG TO INTIMATE THAT they are prepared to receive, store and forward to any part of British Columbia every description of mer-

chandise, on the lowest possible terms.

**A FIRE-PROOF BRICK WAREHOUSE**

For **STORING GOODS**, has been erected, and **Consignors** may rely upon the safe and expeditious transportation of goods to their destination.

**ALWAYS ON HAND**

**A LARGE STOCK OF**

**Groceries Provisions**  
LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO,  
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING  
**Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Mining**

Tools, etc., etc.,  
Which we are receiving by every arrival from San Francisco and Victoria, and which we offer for sale at reasonable rates,  
  
Wholesale & Retail  
**OPPENHEIMER & CO.**  
Yale, B. C, March 23th, 1866. ap18-6m

**In the Supreme Court of Vancouver  
Island, in Bankruptcy,**  
In re John Joseph McCreedy, a Bankrupt.

**NOTICE.**

**A MEETING OF CREDITORS OF THE**  
above Bankrupt, will be held at the office of Mr  
John Copland, Solicitor, Bastion Street, Victoria, on  
Tuesday, the 18th day of September, proximo, at 4 o'clock  
p. m., to resolve that the offer made in Court of this  
date for the winding up of the said Bankrupt in Management  
composition, shall be carried out, and also that appli-  
cation be made to this Court, to stay proceedings in  
Bankruptcy.

Dated this 29th day of August, A. D., 1866.

JOHN COPLAND,

au50  
Solicitor to Creditors Assignees,  
Barton Street.  
**NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.**  
The above Meeting is unavoidably postponed to Tuesday  
the 18th instant, at the same place and hour.  
JOHN COPLAND,  
Solicitor to Creditors Assignees,  
Barton Street.

## NOTICE.

**THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between us the undersigned SIMON POPPER and SIEGFRIED WERTHEIMER, lately carrying on business at Queenstown, British Columbia, as Merchants and Traders under the style or firm of Popper & Co., was on the 1st day of August, 1866 last, dissolved by mutual consent.

Witnesses—Robert Bishop, Solicitor,  
Jacob Ehrenbacher.  
Victoria, V. I., Sept. 8, 1866. au10-1w

200 BALEN CAL. OAT HAY-  
RIVAL. On consignment and for sale by  
PICKETT & CO.,  
Wharf street.  
au16

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NOTICE

**DURING MY ABSENCE FROM VICTORIA,** Mr John L. Buckley holds my Power of attorney.

WM. PICKETT.  
au27

Victoria, V.I., August 25th, 1866.

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